

SRCA

February 1993

Statement for Management Bryce Canyon National Park



United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service


Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended by: /s/ Fred J. Fagergren
Superintendent,
Bryce Canyon National Park

7/30/92
Date

Approved by:



Regional Director,
Rocky Mountain Region

JAN 28 1993
Date

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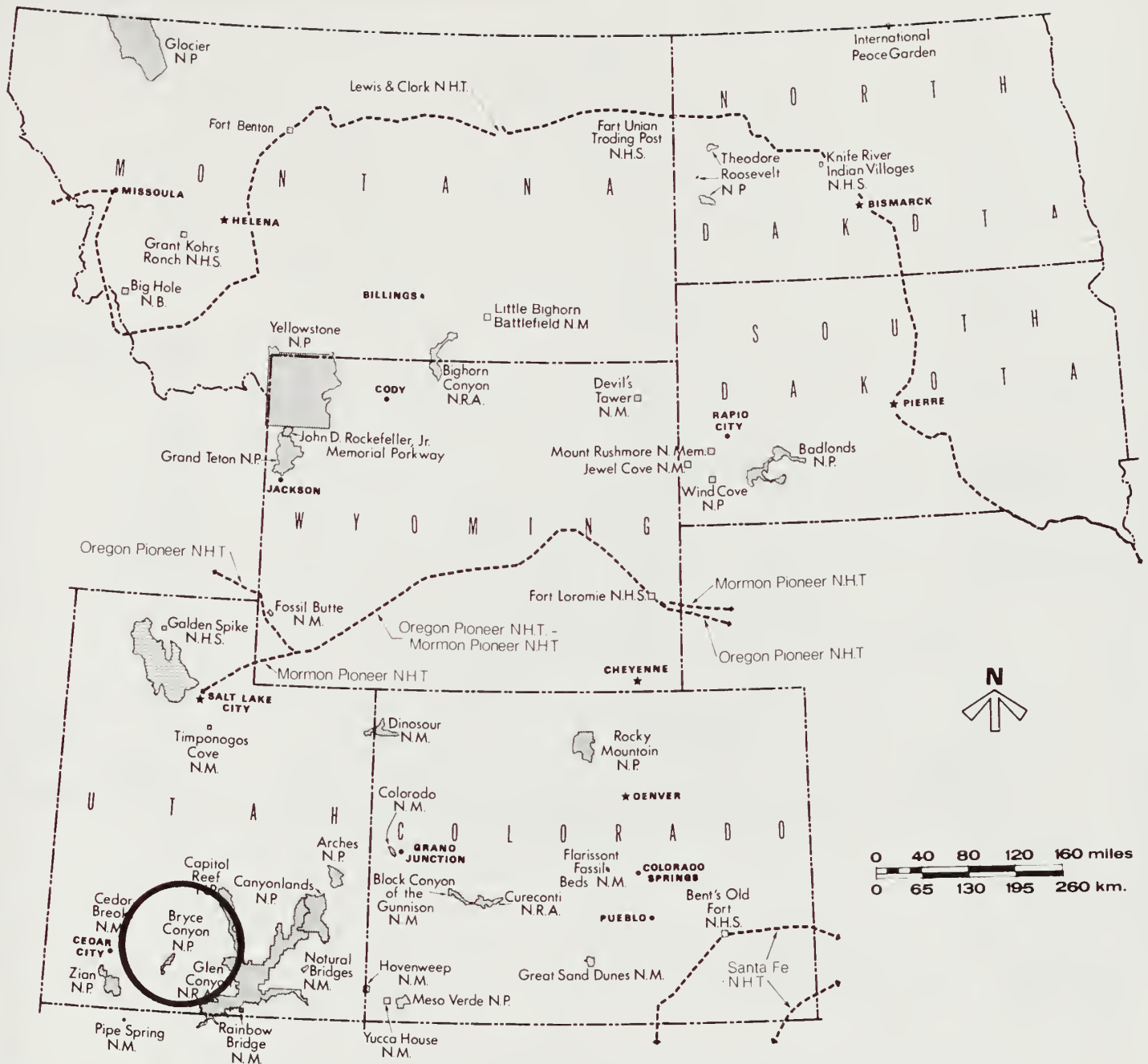
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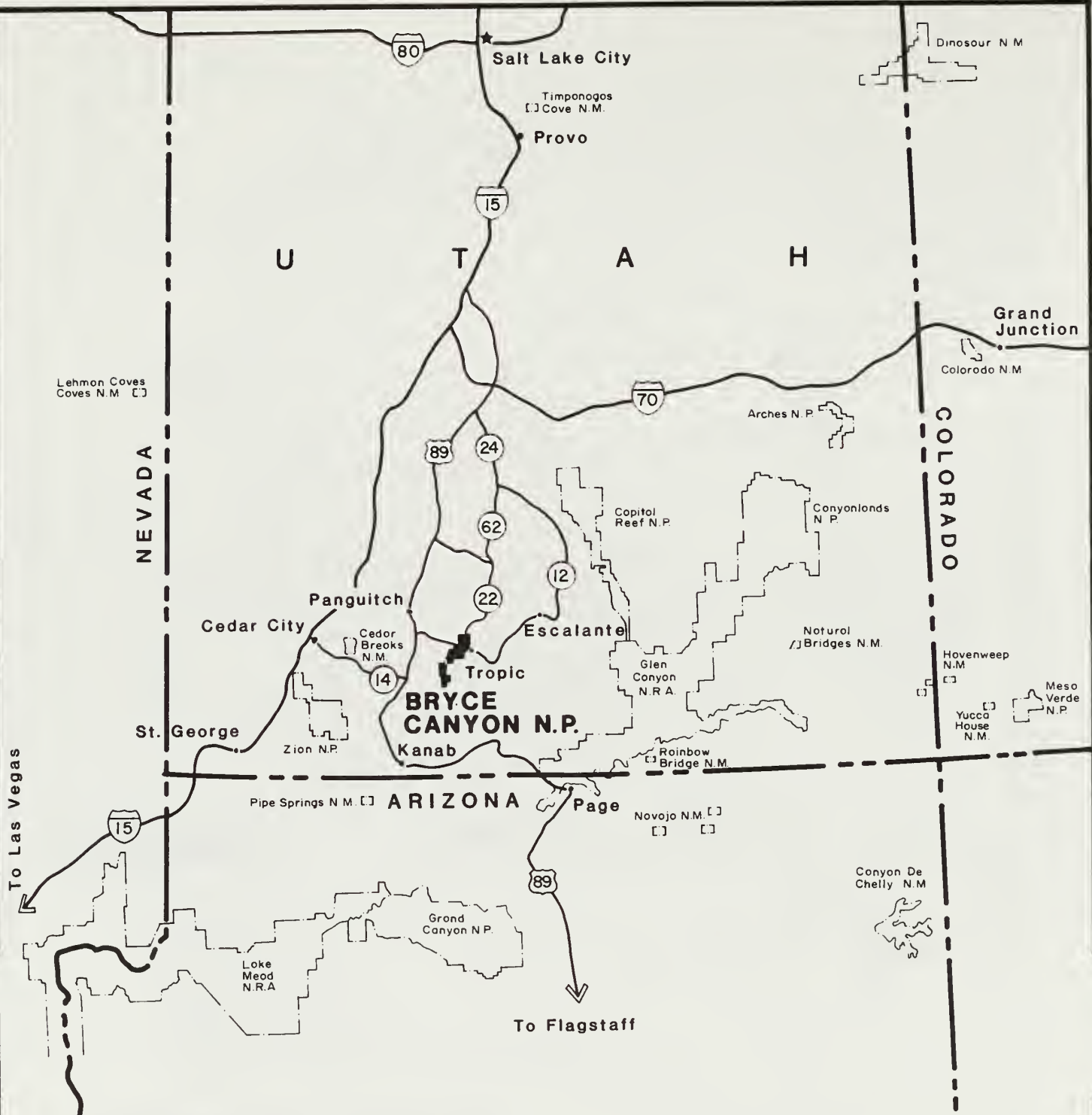


Legend

- Locations of Major Cities
- * Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
-  National Park Service Areas
- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

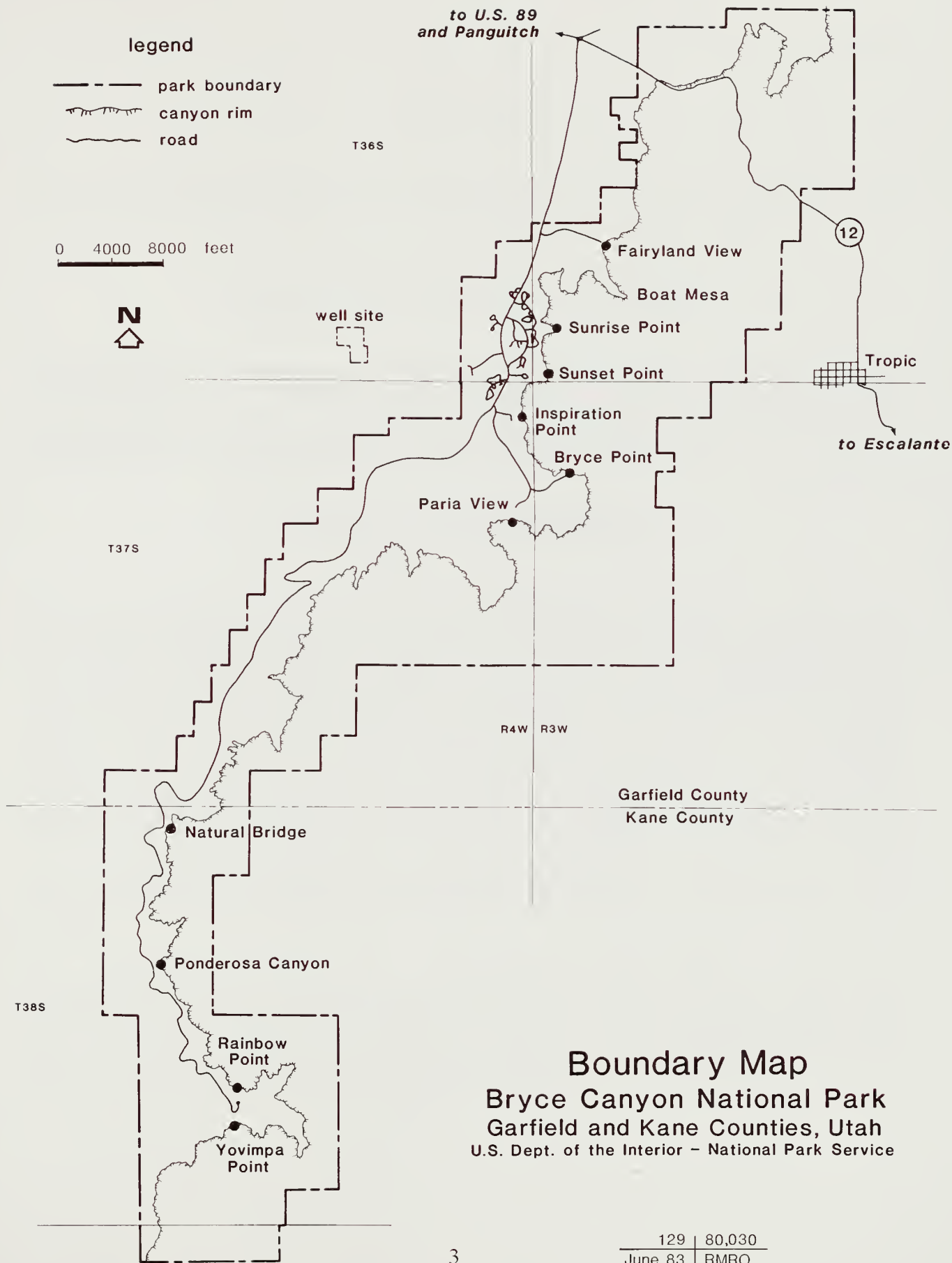
National Park Service
United States Department
of the Interior




Vicinity Map

Bryce Canyon National Park

U.S. Dept. of the Interior-National Park Service





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LOCATION

Bryce Canyon National Park is in Garfield and Kane counties in south central Utah and within the First Congressional District. (See Vicinity and Boundary maps.)

PRIMARY MANAGEMENT STATEMENT

The National Park Service envisions that Bryce Canyon National Park shall develop the staff and provide the programs, facilities, and services necessary to protect, preserve, and restore natural processes, natural and cultural resources, wilderness and scenic values, and panoramic views for the edification of present and future generations.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Bryce Canyon National Park was originally established as a national monument by Presidential Proclamation No. 1664 on June 8, 1923, which stated in part, "Whereas, certain lands within the Powell National Forest in the State of Utah, known as Bryce Canyon, are of unusual scenic beauty, scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interest will be promoted by reserving these areas with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument." On June 7, 1924, legislation was passed to establish Utah National Park, when all the lands within the boundaries were acquired by the federal government for the benefit and enjoyment of the people. This same act also subjected the park to the provisions of the Act of August 15, 1916, establishing the National Park Service. On February 25, 1928, Utah National Park was changed to Bryce Canyon National Park and the park was officially established on September 15, 1928. In 1930 and 1931, further adjustments to the boundary were made, which increased the size of the park.

Bryce Canyon's significance is based on its exceptional scenic qualities. Colorful and intricately carved rock formations, vast panoramas of cliffs and canyons, forests and meadows, and clean, high-quality air combine to form one of the finest scenic spectacles to be found in the United States. The park's low noise levels and the opportunities offered visitors seeking solitude have also been identified as important park values.

Scientific interest is principally in the areas of geomorphology and sedimentology, which are well illustrated by the park's landforms. There is also interest in the biologic communities that inhabit the park. Some archeological resources exist.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

RESOURCE PROTECTION

Be the recognized leader in the preservation of the natural and cultural heritage of the United States, by providing the highest quality protection of those resources.

Develop and implement resource management programs and inventorying and monitoring programs, and collect three years' worth of data, which will increase the park's knowledge and ability to protect the resources they manage.

- Revise the Bryce Canyon National Park *Resource Management Plan (RMP)* using two "thought processes": Review legislation and identify the mandates, issues, and actions that flow from that legislation; and identify the ecosystem the park manages, the indicator species, the thresholds of change at which derogation occurs, and the actions the park will take prior to reaching those thresholds.
- Initiate comprehensive inventory and monitoring program in support of approved RMP.
- Restore and protect natural processes in the park ecosystem.
- Integrate park programs/efforts with adjacent land managers to ensure that resources that extend beyond the park boundary are protected.
- Ensure that annual cultural resource inspections occur.
- Bring special-use permits into compliance and ensure that they are useful as tools to protect BRCA resources.
- Ensure that fire protection for and security of cultural resources and facilities are maintained to the highest standards.
- Research areas not adequately known by resource management, using both internal and external research opportunities.

- Identify and initiate opportunities for recycling.
- Rehabilitate the boundary fence.

Develop and implement resource management programs and inventorying and monitoring programs, and collect three years' worth of data relating to impacts from increased visitation. Initiate management actions that support visitation at a level that can be absorbed without unacceptable impacts to resources.

Complete Bryce Canyon Design Guidelines, identify deficiencies, and initiate a program to meet the guidelines.

- Ensure that current and future developments meet all compliance requirements and are compatible with the BRCA environments.
- Increase base funding for routine protection and preservation of cultural structures and collections.
- Identify five-year development needs.
- Complete the restoration (including approved adaptive use) of the retained cabins and streetscape (including landscaping) adjacent to the lodge.
- Identify an approved adaptive use for the historic gas station and initiate that use.

Implement and integrate resource management information programs and systems (e.g., GIS, cultural, museum collections, etc.) that support all aspects of park operations and management (resource management plans, maintenance and visitor services).

- Ensure that all resource information and data are computerized and readily retrievable (GIS, databases, etc.).
- Incorporate data held by other agencies into the park's database (cultural and natural).
- Ensure complete compliance on all projects.
- Develop collection storage to meet standards.
- Research areas not adequately known by resource management, using both internal and external research opportunities.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Develop, receive approval for, and initiate a fire management plan that recognizes the long-term impacts of complete suppression at BRCA.

Reintroduce fire into the Bryce Canyon National Park ecosystem.

Obtain concurrent jurisdiction and renegotiate current agreements for structural fire, law enforcement, and emergency services.

If concurrent jurisdiction cannot be secured for structural fire protection and the NPS must continue to provide such protection, then: secure adequate funds and staff to meet obligations for personnel and equipment under the agreements.

Enjoy outstanding relationships with upper NPS levels and political forces at local, state, and Utah delegation levels. Have citizens of local communities and the state of Utah identify the NPS as a federal entity of importance to them.

VISITOR SERVICES

Provide an outstanding quality of service that engenders understanding, appreciation, and support by our visitors for the values we protect.

- Nurture closer working relationships with the local communities, local governmental agencies, and educational institutions.
- Educate staff and cooperators, and provide continuous orientation to BRCA resources.
- Maintain existing facilities to maximize operations, visitor use, visitor safety, and accessibility.
- Ensure visitors are exposed to the park story and resources through both personal and non-personal services.
- Maximize visitor opportunities within and adjacent to BRCA through NPS interpretation and cooperation with other agencies.
- Ensure that concession services and facilities are necessary and appropriate and totally integrated with the park mission, and are of the number and high quality required to provide visitor services in the park.

- Complete the first phase of the road reconstruction project.
- Develop a trails plan, identify deficiencies and initiate corrections (special emphasis on the interface of trails with development -- parking areas, motel units).
- Complete the external phases of lodge rehab/restoration.
- Complete the rehabilitation and expansion of BRCA visitor center and headquarters.
- Complete the pending NHA/NPS storage building and the VIP RV sites.
- Complete a visitor-use survey.
- Increase visitor awareness of BRCA safety hazards.
- Rehabilitate all existing structures to meet, and assure that all future development meets standards for special needs populations.
- Investigate the opportunity for a transportation system for the main developed area.
- Ensure that the majority of BRCA visitors will be exposed to the significance of Bryce Canyon.
- Ensure that visitors leave with an understanding of the context of the park.
- Ensure that visitors leave knowing they have been at a National Park Service area, not a USDA Forest Service or state park area.
- Expand opportunities for visitors to have quiet moments. Develop several "quiet walkways" - small, one-to-two-car parking areas, with short walks into the resources.
- Expand interpretive programs/campfire programs to provide opportunities for maintenance employees, rangers, administration, and superintendent to discuss their functions.

HUMAN RESOURCES

Build an environment that stimulates interest, commitment, quality, productivity, and unity of purpose among employees, while reflecting the ethnic/cultural diversity of the region.

Personnel Resources

- Use local EDP data to set priorities for in-park training and training dollars.
- Develop a local talent/skills inventory.
- Develop a mentor system for new employees.
- Implement the new NPS orientation program (assure employees and cooperators understand their role in the overall mission.)
- Develop a five-year staffing plan.
- Empower the Management Improvement Committee and use their recommendations.
- Annually provide a variety of seminars that address the personal well-being of the staff; e.g., financial planning, wills, health and fitness, and continuing education.
- Continue the annual employee input session (Jeremiad Sessions).
- Continue to seek methods and opportunities for improving and increasing communications among employees, supervisors, and cooperators.
- Establish continuing communications with local realtors to identify housing availability and needs outside the park.

Work Environment

- Develop and initiate a program that captures a greater amount of the knowledge held by those near retirement and those who have retired.
- Target specific positions to be filled using special hiring authorities (TAPER, Cooperative Education, VRA).

- Improve the quality of work life for all employees (e.g., office space, furnishings, lunchrooms, entrance stations, wellness program/enhanced equipment, day care, alternate work schedules, safety -- tailgates and monthly meetings, modify routing of phone lines to quarters, playground equipment, headquarters phone system).

Living Environment

- Enhance the entertainment opportunities for employees and cooperators (NHA and concessioner).
- Plan for and develop a community center.
- Conduct annual inspections of all quarters and correct all deficiencies, or program for needed funding, in accordance with the Housing Management Plan.
- Use a housing committee to identify the highest deficiencies and needs in park housing, and to compare the benefits of using local housing v major renovations to meet these needs.
- Implement a management system that allows equitable evaluation of division-by-division needs and reallocation of resources, where needed.

MAJOR ISSUES (Listed alphabetically)

AIR QUALITY

Bryce Canyon has some of the cleanest air in the country. It is designated as a class I area and is noted for its spectacular night skies. The air quality-monitoring program at Bryce Canyon is one of the oldest in the National Park Service. Some of the very earliest attempts by the National Park Service to monitor air quality occurred at Bryce Canyon during the 1960s. While the park has several programs in place (acid rain, high volume particulate sampler, radiation sampler, several automatic camera systems, and an automated meteorological station), there is still a general lack of good base data.

ALTON COAL MINE - ADJACENT LAND ISSUE

The Alton coal leases lie just south of the park. Proposals for strip mining the leases have been extant since the 1960s and have been highly controversial. In 1980, the leases within immediate view of the park were declared unsuitable for mining by the Secretary of the Interior (this finding did not say that other leases were suitable). Mining of the other leases has been pursued since that date and permit application packages have been submitted on two occasions. Both were determined to be deficient.

National Park Service concerns in this issue have centered around light pollution, noise, air quality and visual values, as well as water use. Previous plans have been to slurry the coal to the Las Vegas area. Water data analysis has indicated that the proposed withdrawal of water for slurring the coal might impact the NPS areas south and west of the fields (Zion National Park and Pipe Springs National Monument). Other concerns have been raised by state and other federal agencies, local water users and environmental groups.

With increasing potential for non-diligence, the leases have changed hands twice in the last four years. The leases were last sold to Gayland Mining, Inc., filed in June 1991, and adjudicated effective February 1, 1992. The company has stated it is their intention to mine the leases. However, they have not filed a permit application package with the Utah Division of Oil, Gas, and Minerals as of June 1, 1992.

BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENT

A portion of the Dixie National Forest that is on the south and east sides of the park is commonly known as the "fish hook." Periodically, various individuals and groups advocate transfer of this parcel to Bryce Canyon National Park. Rationale includes: portions of the under-the-rim trail leave the park and traverse the national forest; much of the viewshed from Rainbow Point includes this area; and it is a difficult area for the USDA Forest Service (USFS) to administer.

The western park boundary, which lies to the east of Ruby's Inn, is difficult to manage because of its many turns and its close proximity to the plateau rim. In one place, the rim is not included within the boundary, thus protection of the canyon is inadequate. If commercial development occurred on the private property adjacent to the existing boundary at this location, park values would be seriously jeopardized and orderly park management would be disrupted.

A section of USFS land to the north of the main entrance to the park (along the west boundary between Ruby's Inn and the main entrance to the park) is difficult for the USFS

to manage. Illegal camping, littering, human-caused wildfires, etc., are recurring problems. Some proposals have been made to expand the park in this direction. As long as these acres remain in federal ownership, there should be no conflict with NPS management.

A 100-acre parcel outside the park's exterior boundaries, provides the park's water supply. The park is regularly pressured by GSA to dispose of, or reduce, the acreage. In addition, the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company owns the mineral rights under these acres; however, the deed by which the NPS obtained the property provides for no surface occupancy and no activity that would impair water quality.

The General Management Plan, completed in 1987, states: "Any action to modify in any way the existing exterior boundary of the park will require a comprehensive evaluation of the resources involved and supporting justification for the need to include or exclude such resources." Legislative action by Congress is required to establish new boundaries. The present acreage appears to complement the legislative intent for establishing the park.

CAMPGROUND MANAGEMENT

Both campgrounds, but especially the north campground, reflect overuse and inappropriate design to meet modern conditions (e.g., large recreational vehicles). Until such time as the park receives the necessary funding to rehabilitate the two campgrounds, management will elect to close a portion of the campgrounds (one loop at a time) to allow park staff to rehab/redesign/restore these inadequate and overused sites.

CONCESSION OPERATING SEASON

The extension of the NPS concession operating season into the shoulder seasons has been very successful. Originally begun in 1987, the program has had no negative impact on local business, according to discussions with other area businesses. According to many, the extension has had a positive impact. A survey of area lodging managers conducted in the autumn of 1991, revealed that many felt the extended season helped their business, since many visitors believed the entire park was closed when the concessions shut down in the fall. The local congressional delegation was also supportive. The season could be extended further, should demand warrant.

CULINARY WATER SYSTEM AND LAND PROTECTION

There are two low-level threats to the park's culinary water system: It is not on land that is within the legislated boundaries of the park, and the park is regularly pressured by GSA to dispose of or reduce the acreage; the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad Company owns the mineral rights to the land.

FIRE MANAGEMENT

Fire has been suppressed in the vicinity of Bryce Canyon National Park since the area was settled in the late 1800s. Heavy fuel loads have accumulated in the forests - especially in the southern end of the park. The forests and meadows within the park are evolving into shade-tolerant and less fire-tolerant species. Many previously open areas have disappeared. A hazard fuel reduction program near the developed area was begun in 1990 and will continue for the next few years.

The park's hazard fuel reduction program needs to be expanded into the south end of the park. Fire, as a controlled force, needs to be returned into the park's ecosystem. The limited size of the park will require that a wildfire policy of "confine and contain" be adopted.

HOUSING

Due to Bryce Canyon's isolation factor, the long winters, the increasing visitation throughout the year, and the lack of private housing nearby, it is essential that the park provide housing for a percentage of its employees.

These employees respond to emergency situations including technical and non-technical rescues, injuries, life-threatening conditions, hazardous situations, property damage, law enforcement situations, searches, fire -- both wildland and structural, and managerial mitigation of potentially dangerous or controversial issues. Responders are both seasonal and permanent employees from all work groups. Housing must be provided to reduce the response time and to adequately safeguard the people and the resources within the park. The government has invested millions of dollars over the years to protect and develop the park and its environs. Park housing is part of that investment.

Private housing in the area is extremely scarce. Were government housing not provided, it is questionable whether or not a viable seasonal staff could be hired. It would also be very difficult to attract quality applicants for permanent positions. The park is in ongoing contact

with local realtors who have been trying to interest investors in building apartment-type housing in the local area. At present, however, no apartment housing is available and realtors have no rental listings. There are few houses for sale in the area, and those that do exist are not of high quality. Obviously, seasonal employees, who are not from the area, would not be interested in buying a house outside of the park. Permanent employees coming to Bryce Canyon National Park without government housing must either buy or go through the difficult process of finding unadvertised rentals.

In order to properly manage, protect, and safeguard the park, its employees, its visitors, and the significant natural and cultural resources that have led to its designation as a national park, it is essential for the park to provide housing. As the demands placed upon the park increase, so does the size of the staff, necessitating upgrade of the present housing inventory and construction of additional apartment units.

There are currently 12 Mission 66-era, three-bedroom houses used for permanent occupancy. There is also 1 two-bedroom house from the same era. Subsequent to the loss of one permanent residence (historic structure, HS-1) to fire in 1989, a double-wide mobile home was set onto a permanent foundation within the Mission 66 housing area in 1990 and is used as a three-bedroom residence. However, this mobile home has already been targeted for replacement in FY 1993 pending HUDAT money to build a stick-built replacement for HS-1. When an adequate replacement for HS-1 is built, other uses will be considered for the mobile home, or it could be disposed of. Four apartments used for seasonal occupancy are also in the Mission 66 housing area.

HS-1 defined the edge of the historic district along the Lodge Loop Road. Consideration needs to be given to replacing it with a house having a similar appearance. The remainder of the historic district contains eight other houses of varying design. HS-2 is a one-bedroom house currently used for permanent occupancy. HS-4 was the original ranger dormitory, but was converted into duplex apartments in 1991. One side is a two-bedroom apartment, the other is a one-bedroom. It is targeted for seasonal or transient use at present. The remaining historic houses are currently designated for seasonal occupancy. Two of these are two-bedroom units. One has been used for permanent occupancy in the past, but has reverted to seasonal use through attrition.

Construction has begun on three duplexes next to the apartments in the Mission 66 housing area. Each unit in each duplex will contain two bedrooms and two baths. This will provide the park with an additional 12 beds. The park has designated two of these units to be for permanent occupancy. The remaining eight beds will be for seasonal use. This will alleviate some of the seasonal housing shortage and will also partly address an increasing need for more housing for permanent employees.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Continued improvements are planned for the Mission 66 houses using both quarters income, cyclic, and HUDAT funding, when available. These improvements include the upgrade of electrical systems, installation of fire sprinklers, installation of wood-stoves that meet EPA clean air standards, and construction of small porch overhangs for heavy snow loads. As funding allows, houses will be upgraded to meet modern NPS standards of size, number of bedrooms, garage, and storage space. Considerable work needs to be done to access ways and grounds. Driveways and walkways are in a state of disrepair, causing safety hazards. Many stair and patio areas are not useable, owing to lack of routine maintenance, and what fencing is in evidence has been installed by residents and does not meet quality or design standards of the park. These routine issues will be scheduled for correction in the next five years.

LIVESTOCK TRESPASS

The park has 32 miles of unfenced or poorly fenced boundary. Of this, approximately 10 miles are heavily impacted by livestock trespass problems. This is causing adverse impacts on natural resources, including water. Resolution of this situation will require close coordination and cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, as well as with private landowners. Fencing or other measures are needed to limit cattle in these environmentally sensitive areas.

OPERATIONAL BUILDING SPACE

The Bryce Canyon Visitor Center/headquarters was constructed during Mission 66. Two significant problems require it to be rehabilitated and expanded. The original design did not take into consideration the existing design themes found at Bryce Canyon. The flat-roofed visitor center appears more like a schoolhouse and incorporated none of the heavy wood and rock architecture of the historic buildings of the park. In addition, the size of the facility is inadequate to serve the numbers of visitors the park now experiences and the number of staff currently on-site. While the lobby of the visitor center is minimally accessible, the rest rooms cannot be modified to meet requirements without major construction and the staff portions of the building do not meet accessibility standards.

The Bryce Canyon Natural History Association donated \$50,000 in FY 1992 for architectural and engineering design for the rehabilitation and expansion. They have also indicated a willingness to share in the cost of the reconstruction.

Entrance Stations

Two issues may prompt the relocation of these two structures to a site closer to the north park boundary. The current location allows visitors entering Bryce Canyon National Park to stop at Fairyland Viewpoint and then depart the park without paying an entrance fee. Park staff have documented many tour buses taking this action. In addition, the rehabilitation and expansion of the visitor center/headquarters will require greater ground space (especially modifications of the visitor center rest rooms for accessibility). Relocation of the entrance stations will increase viable alternatives for the modifications to the visitor center.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Although an emphasis on resource management in recent years has led to some research studies designed to collect baseline data, a great deal of work remains to be done. Fundamental resource management and research programs are not in place to inventory and monitor cultural and natural resources. This prevents clear knowledge of the impacts from the significant numbers of visitors now entering the park. Additional research and management programs are needed to assure the protection and prevent the derogation of park resources.

ROAD SYSTEM

Roads and parking lots within the park were constructed during the 1930s. At present, they are in poor condition. Planning with the Federal Highway Administration for reconstruction began in FY 1989 and construction is scheduled to begin in 1994. If reconstruction is again delayed (beyond 1994-1995), the park will face serious problems. Bryce Canyon is directed by Congress to keep the park roads open during the winter. However, the road was not designed for such use - therefore accelerating deterioration. By 1994-1995, the road included in phase I will have deteriorated to the extent that snowplowing will not be possible. The National Park Service will be required to close portions of the park road to winter use - at conflict with congressional directives.

In addition, it is critical that phase II of the main road construction package immediately follow phase I, since the first section of the main road will be used to haul materials and equipment during construction. Obviously, this will accelerate the deterioration of that section of road. While a Transportation Study done in 1983 determined that a transportation system would not be economically feasible in the near future, park staff will continue inquiries towards such a possibility.

RIGHT-OF-WAY

Garkane Power Association has requested that their expiring special-use permit be changed to a right-of-way for the 6½ miles of 69 KV electrical transmission line.

The abandoned South Central Telephone Company and old parallel Garkane feeder line were removed in 1990.

TRAIL DESIGN AND MAINTENANCE

The park trail system consists of some 65 miles of trail. Much of the mileage consists of the Under-the-Rim-Trail, which connects Bryce Point and Rainbow Point and an 8-mile loop from Rainbow Point to Rigg's Springs at the southern end of the park. The main amphitheater, from Bryce Point north to Sunrise Point, has several loops and connecting trails. Much of the system was constructed during the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps and has not been evaluated for historic significance.

Trail maintenance is not up to standard. Maintenance is particularly difficult in the main amphitheater, where the same geologic conditions that contribute to the formation of the famous "hoodoos" also result in frequent rockfalls and washouts. During the 1992-1993 winter season, a trails management plan will be developed that addresses maintenance and construction standards, accessibility, spring/winter opening and closure, and trails and overlooks that will be maintained during winter months.

WATER RIGHTS

The National Park Service holds both appropriative and federal reserved water rights in Bryce Canyon National Park. Appropriative water rights, obtained under state law, include those for Yovimpa Springs, two East Creek wells, Trough Spring, Shaker Spring, Hopkins Spring and the Headquarters Well.

Federal reserved water rights arise from the purposes for the reservation of land by the federal government. When the federal government reserves land for a particular purpose, it also reserves, by implication, enough water unappropriated at the time of the reservation as is necessary to accomplish the purposes for which Congress or the President authorized the land to be reserved, without regard to the limitations of state law. The rights vest as of the date of the reservation, whether or not the water is actually put to use, and are superior to the rights of those who commence the use of water after the reservation date. General basinwide adjudications are the means by which the federal government claims its reserved

water rights. The McCarran Amendment (66 Stat. 560, 43 U.S.C. 666, June 10, 1952) provides the mechanism by which the United States, when properly joined, consents to be a defendant in an adjudication.

In 1983, in a general water rights adjudication of the Colorado River (Utah Civil No. 435), the United States Department of Justice, on behalf of the National Park Service, submitted both federal reserved and state appropriative water right claims for Bryce Canyon National Park, exclusive of the Sevier River drainage. The federal reserved water rights claimed in this adjudication have not yet been quantified. The National Park Service has not been joined in a general adjudication of water rights for the Sevier River Basin.

A water rights inventory with management recommendations was completed in 1991.

WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

A Wilderness Recommendation and Final Environmental Statement were completed in 1974. Copies are on file in the Regional Office and in the office of the park superintendent. The initial NPS recommendation was for 16,803 acres.

After review by the Department of the Interior, the recommendation was revised to include 2,760 acres north of Utah Highway 12 and 18,050 acres south of Utah Highway 12. A total wilderness of 20,810 acres was recommended to Congress. The main amphitheaters and the plateau top are excluded in the recommended and revised recommended wilderness area.

The inclusion of the Riggs Spring area (93 acres) was recommended in 1985. This area had been excluded due to water development by the USDA Forest Service. However, since this development has not been used for many years, the exclusion was rescinded. The USDA Forest Service has agreed to limit any possible future development to the conditions of the Wilderness Act. A letter is on file from the USDA Forest Service documenting that they have no objection to the area being incorporated into the wilderness proposal.

In 1972, when the Wilderness Recommendation was begun, annual visitation to Bryce Canyon was 426,151 and 594 visitors used the backcountry. In 1991, annual visitation was 1,324,944 and 3,452 visitors used the backcountry.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Legislative

Presidential Proclamation of June 8, 1923 - 43 Stat. 1914 - creating Bryce Canyon National Monument.

Act to establish the Utah National Park, June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 593) (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 346.)

Section 3 of this act states "That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land . . ."

Act to change the name of Utah National Park to Bryce Canyon National Park and for other purposes, February 25, 1928. (45 Stat. 147) (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402c.)

Act of February 17, 1931 (46 Stat. 1166) to (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402-F). A portion of this act states "...Provided, that nothing herein shall affect any valid existing claims upon the lands herein authorized to be added to the park or the rights of stockmen to continue to drive stock over the lands now under an existing stock driveway withdrawal."

Recent efforts to establish exactly which stock driveways were in existence on February 17, 1931, have been unsuccessful. Driveways through Little Henderson Canyon, along Utah Highway 12 and in Sheep Creek Canyon are currently in use. The park has plans to place these under an appropriate permit in accordance with Special Park Use Guidelines

The Tropic Irrigation Ditch, maintained by The Tropic and East Irrigation Company, crosses the park through Water Canyon. The ditch has been in existence since 1892, prior to establishment of the park, and is thus legislatively recognized under this act. Its use was administratively controlled through a special-use permit that expired December 15, 1987. Plans are to place this under an appropriate permit in accordance with Special Park Use Guidelines. The same company also owns the water rights to Bryce Spring, a portion of which is within the park. They also claim rights to water rising in Tropic Canyon.

The town of Tropic, Utah, has water rights pre-dating the federal reservation of lands composing Bryce Canyon National Park. Land use related to Tropic's water development

is administratively controlled through right-of-way RMR-BRCA-9500-001, which expires October 23, 1992.

Presidential Proclamation No. 1952, May 4, 1931 - 47 Stat. 2455. ". . . but if any of the privately owned lands shall be conveyed to the United States or any existing claim, location or entry is canceled, the land so affected shall become a part of the said Bryce Canyon National Park."

Act of March 7, 1942 (46 Stat. 141), to correct the description of land and establish the present boundary of Bryce Canyon National Park pursuant to the Act of February 17, 1931 (46 Stat. 1166).

Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 control any development or planning on possible 100-year floodplains or designated wetlands.

Administrative

Concessions/Visitor Services. Concession contract, no. CC-BRCA-002-87, with Bryce-Zion Trail Rides to provide saddle horse trip services expires December 31, 1991 (this concession is currently operating under a temporary letter of authorization).

Concession contract, no. CC 1330-04-0003, with TW Recreational Services to provide 114 rooms, restaurant, gift shop, gas station, general store, laundromat, showers, tours and other services, expires December 31, 2003.

During the public involvement process of the *General Management Plan*, representatives of the private sector operating motels and restaurants within the region indicated that they could experience serious economic impacts if the concessioner was permitted to expand the season of operation that existed at that time (May 18 through October 1).

During the fall of 1987, an informal agreement was made with private operators to expand the NPS concessioner season two weeks in the spring and two weeks during the fall. This was to be a three year experiment to determine if indeed there were serious economic impacts to the private sector. The 1988 season was the first year of the experiment and there has been no apparent impact on the private sector.

The extension of the NPS concession operating season during the shoulder seasons has been very successful. Originally begun in 1987, the program has had no negative impact on local business, according to discussions with other area businesses. According to many, the extension has had a positive impact. A survey of area lodging managers conducted in the autumn of 1991 revealed that many felt the extended season helped their business, since

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

many visitors believed the entire park was closed when the concessions shut down in the fall. The local congressional delegation was also supportive. The season could be extended further, should demand warrant.

Bryce Canyon Natural History Association operates under a cooperative agreement and concession permit no. 1330-2-0001L, which expires September 30, 1993, to provide informational and educational publications to the visitor.

Commercial use licenses are occasionally issued to companies operating bicycle tours or providing other commercial services originating outside the park.

Emergency Management and Fire Protection. A memorandum of agreement executed in 1972 and updated annually between the National Park Service, the USDA Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management provides for mutual wildfire control assistance.

An agreement with Garfield County, Utah, provides for shared emergency dispatch services, structural fire protection, emergency medical services and law enforcement (MU-1330-9-8001 and MU-1330-9-8002).

An agreement with Kane County, Utah, provides for shared services of structural fire protection, emergency medical services and law enforcement (MU-1330-9-8003 and MU-1330-0-8004).

Highways. A 3.98-mile portion of State Highway 12 passes through the northern portion of the park. This road is owned by the National Park Service and is under a maintenance agreement as contained in a memorandum of understanding dated September 4, 1959, with the state. This route provides access to five small communities in southern Garfield County and access to Capitol Reef National Park and points further east.

Land Acquisition. Two issues of outstanding property rights exist. There is a 2.5-acre parcel of privately owned land near Ruby's Inn. There is a 100-acre parcel that has an outstanding mineral rights ownership outside the exterior boundaries providing the park's water supply. An approved land protection plan exists.

Utilities. Garkane Power Company has a contract (no. 14-10-333-274, dated January 2, 1958) to provide electrical service to government and concession facilities, originally expiring in January 1980, but extending until or unless requests for termination are made by the government.

Mountain Bell Company (now U.S. West) has a contract (No. 14-10--333-177) dated January 2, 1957, for telephone service to government and concession facilities, originally

expiring in January 1977, but extending until or unless requests for termination are made by the government.

Garfield County has a contract for solid waste disposal services, dated February 27, 1974, for a period of five years. This arrangement has been continued under the extension terms of the contract.

A memorandum of agreement/understanding exists between the National Park Service and the USDA Forest Service for various easements for park power lines and a sewage lagoon through and upon Dixie National Forest.

A memorandum of agreement was executed September 27, 1976, between the National Park Service and the USDA Forest Service to develop, use and maintain a waste-receiving station, holding tank and metering pump, and for use of waste water lagoons.

Wilderness. A portion of the park (22,325 acres) has been recommended as wilderness. The land is being managed as wilderness pending congressional action.

Cultural Resources. The Bryce Canyon Lodge and Western Cabins have been designated as national landmarks.

The park has 51 structures that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. They are being appropriately managed under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, and the National Park Service Historic Preservation Policy. During 1993, a parkwide evaluation of historic resources will be completed.

A memorandum of agreement with the Advisory Council On Historic Preservation stipulates that:

Examples of the standard and economy cabins are retained, situated, and interpreted to the public in Bryce Canyon Lodge Historic District.

Prior to demolition, the cabins will be recorded properly.

The two replacement structures will be architecturally compatible with the remnants of the Historic District.

The Utah State Historic Preservation Office be provided with a copy of the "Assessment of Effect" prior to the initiation of any action affecting historic properties.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Consistent with this agreement, examples of cabins have been retained; other cabins were recorded before removal; the replacement motel units are compatible; and the park cooperates closely with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office before initiating any action.

Failure to carry out the terms of this agreement requires the National Park Service to again seek the council's comments in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800. The memorandum of agreement also requires the National Park Service to not take or sanction any action or make any irreversible commitment that would result in an adverse effect with respect to National Register or eligible properties covered by the agreement, or that would foreclose the council's consideration.

Water Resources. Executive Order 11988 (1977) requires planning and review of projects that may affect floodplains, and it establishes federal policies for minimizing floodplain hazards.

Executive Order 11990 (1977) directs federal agencies to avoid impact to wetlands and establishes a policy of recognizing and enhancing wetland values.

The Safe Drinking Water Act (1986) applies to developed public drinking water supplies. It sets national minimum water quality standards and requires regular testing of drinking water.

Air Quality Resources. The Clean Air Act of 1976 and the Clean Air Act Amendment of 1977, recognized the need to protect the exceptional visibility in the national parks. Bryce Canyon is designated a class I visibility area. Visibility commonly exceeds 200 kilometers. Visibility monitoring in the park provides air quality data for airshed protection.

RESOURCES

Natural Resources

Bryce Canyon National Park is in the high plateaus section of the Colorado Plateau province. The park lies on the Paunsaugunt Plateau. It was set aside primarily for its panoramic views and display of geological features that were created by the dynamic natural forces of erosion. These erosional forces have sculptured a wide variety of colored limestones, clays, and silts. The outstanding feature of Bryce Canyon National Park is the multi-colored amphitheaters of eroded rock beds. There are roughly ten amphitheaters (the count varies with individuals making it) that have been cut into the Paunsaugunt Plateau. Each of the amphitheaters has a wide variety of carved rock forms resembling miniature cities, cathedrals, spires, and bridges in an almost endless number of architectural themes.

Iron, manganese, and other minerals create the assorted colors, which range from white to dark red.

Elevations of 8,000 to 9,000 feet are common along the rim of the Paunsaugunt Plateau. However, the plateau breaks off abruptly to the east and south in a series of steep walls and slopes. There is great contrast between the colorful lower lands along the eastern flank of the park and the timbered hillsides and tablelands to the west. The lowest point in the park is where Yellow Creek crosses the park boundary at an elevation of 6,580 feet. Other than along short sections of Yellow and Podunk creeks, there are no perennial streams in the park.

The park ecosystem consists of plant and animal communities, which range from the Upper Sonoran at 6,600 feet elevation, to the Canadian life zone at 9,100 feet. Three major forest types are represented. At low elevations, pinon pine and sagebrush predominate, open stands of ponderosa pine are on the plateau, and spruce-fir/aspen forests are at the higher regions. Considerable overlap exists. At least ten species of threatened plants are found in the park. The exact distribution, populations, and habitat requirements of these species are not known.

Many vegetated zones within the major visitor use areas are impacted and worn by heavy visitor use. This visitor-use impact may also have accelerated the erosional process and possibly increased canyon rim recession. While a cyclic stabilization program has been initiated to mitigate these impacts, its effectiveness is still being evaluated.

Soil conditions in the several east slope drainages are such that park trails become extremely muddy during the spring thaw and summer rainy periods. Hiking becomes difficult under these conditions.

Soil and moisture control devices exist in some areas of the park to reclaim badly eroded areas that have resulted from overgrazing by domestic stock.

Many varieties of wildlife exist within the park. Principal mammal species include elk, mule deer, gray fox, coyote, black bear, cougar, bobcat, badger, weasel, squirrel, chipmunk, skunk, porcupine, Utah prairie dog, rabbit, and many small rodents. Due to the long, narrow configuration of the park, resident populations of large mammals are not supported exclusively within the park.

The threatened Utah prairie dog was reintroduced to Bryce Canyon National Park in 1975. Over 164 species of birds have been sighted in the Bryce Canyon area, and the bald eagle is known to inhabit the park during transient periods. The endangered peregrine falcon nests in the park.

Cultural Resources

Some areas of the park have been archeologically surveyed. The earliest evidence of human presence in the Bryce Canyon area is of the Basket Maker culture. The Basket Makers, as well as the Pueblo Indians, whose civilization followed, lived in the lower, warmer valleys east of Bryce Canyon. They both may have hunted and gathered food within the park. The more recent Paiute Indians also passed through the present park boundaries in search of game and food.

The park needs to schedule an ethnographic overview and assessment and if it is determined that a survey is needed, one will be completed. All work would be in accordance with the Native American Relationship Management Policy and NPS-28.

Most of the historic resources of the park are associated with the period of early park development in the late 1920s and early 1930s. There are two historic districts that include buildings that are historically and architecturally significant. Most significant is the Bryce Canyon Lodge (a National Historic Landmark), constructed between 1924 and 1929. Other major structures include the Bryce Inn (now the General Store), ten Western Cabins, Dorm, Recreation Hall and a number of residences. Considerable restoration has been accomplished on most of these structures. The six standard cabins will undergo exterior preservation work in the fall of 1992 and a "streetscape" theme is being developed for this area that will address restoration of walks, vegetation/landscaping, accessibility and future use of the structures (e.g., public/concession/NPS use). In May 1987, the Bryce Canyon National Park road system was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This includes the entrance/rim road and associated overlook spur roads. An evaluation of all historic structures is being conducted. Significance will be established and nominations made, where appropriate.

During the late 1880s, an irrigation ditch was constructed, which crosses the park and is still in use.

Staff Resources

Bryce Canyon National Park currently employs a permanent work force of 34, three of whom are subject to furlough, and one of whom is full time in the summer and part time in the winter. In 1992, the park hired 34 seasonal or temporary employees. The number of seasonal employees varies from year-to-year depending on budgetary considerations. Position descriptions are approved and in place for an additional 15 seasonal positions.

The park has an authorized Full-Time Equivalency (FTE) ceiling of 50.1. Approximately 29 FTEs are budgeted for permanent full-time and other-than-full-time positions. Twenty-

one FTEs are budgeted for seasonal and temporary positions. The Superintendent's Office employs four permanent employees. Administration employs five permanent employees and one temporary employee. The Division of Resource Management Specialists employs two permanent employees and up to seven seasonal employees. There are three permanent employees in Interpretation and eight seasonal employees. Visitor Protection has a permanent staff of five and up to eighteen seasonal employees, including fee collection personnel. Maintenance employs fifteen permanent employees and fourteen seasonals.

Though the surrounding communities are small, 42 of the present staff live in local towns with 30 living in Tropic-Cannonville-Henrieville, 6 in Panguitch, and 6 in other towns slightly further away. Government-furnished housing within the park is currently provided to 23 employees; 14 of these are permanent employees.

An employee development plan (EDP) is prepared by each employee and her/his supervisor each year. The plan targets specific training needs and special assignments that correspond with the employee's career path. These needs not only address the specific field in which the employee is currently employed, but also broader training categories by which the employee can develop into the next logical or desired career. The EDP information is loaded into a computerized database that can be sorted as needed to match employees to training courses offered. Supervisors then can identify specific training offerings for specific employees as they become available. Training is approved for employees as appropriate, and as the budget allows. Also, as time and operations permit, employees receive on-the-job cross-training to help broaden their knowledge and provide appropriate backup in different duties.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The park consists of 35,835 acres. All but one tract is in National Park Service ownership. This 2.5-acre parcel within the northern part of the park is owned by Ruby's Inn.

A 100-acre parcel of land is owned by the National Park Service, but located on the west side and outside the established boundary of the park. The park's culinary water supply is on this parcel. Mineral rights on this land are owned by the Los Angeles and Salt Lake Railroad.

The park lies within two counties, Garfield and Kane, and is nearly surrounded by federal lands. The USDA Forest Service (Dixie National Forest) is the largest contiguous landholder. In descending order of miles-of-NPS-boundary-in-common are, the Bureau of Land Management, approximately a dozen private holdings (listed as total block, but individually held), and the state of Utah (school section).

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

Timber production, grazing, and resort operations are the largest industries adjacent to the park. Homesite development is just beginning to appear on the private holdings adjacent to and near the park. Recently enacted Garfield County zoning ordinances do little in the way of protecting park values. The population of the two counties is small: Garfield County was 3,660, and Kane County was 4,024 in 1981.

Bryce Canyon National Park encompasses, and is surrounded by some of the most scenic country in the United States. The region abounds in natural, cultural, and recreational attractions such as Zion National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, Capitol Reef National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Cedar Breaks National Monument, Pipe Spring National Monument, and Dixie National Forest. In addition, there are several state parks within a two-hour drive. These include Fremont Indian Village State Park, Kodachrome Basin State Reserve, Anasazi Indian Village State Historical Monument, Coral Pink Sand Dunes State Reserve, Otter Creek Lake State Beach, and Petrified Forest State Reserve.

The region is in a state of economic transition. Historically, the economy centered around small-scale ranching, farming, and logging. The region is also rich in minerals, oil, and gas, many of which have been developed. While these uses continue, tourism is becoming more and more important economically. Recent investment in the area has centered around the tourism industry.

A possible large exception to this trend in the future, is the proposed development of the Alton Coal Field, just south of the park. This proposal is not yet approved, but the developers are pursuing the multitude of state and federal approvals required. This would be a large-scale strip mine employing several hundred workers.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Travel to Bryce Canyon National Park is rising dramatically. In 1991, 1,324,944 visitors were recorded. Between 1982 and 1987, visitation increased some 70 percent. Visitation has been increasing at about 10 percent per year since that time.

Likewise, the heavy-use season has lengthened. In 1982, the visitor season ran from mid-May through mid-September. Now, it is April through October.

During the May-through-September period, Bryce Canyon campgrounds are filled to capacity nightly. Concessioner lodging is likewise filled to capacity nearly every night they are open (Mid-April - Late October).

Non-recreational traffic is mostly through-travel on Utah 12 in the north portion of the park. A small percentage of this travel is considered recreational.

August is currently the busiest month, averaging nearly 8,300 visitors per day, and almost one-fifth of the park visitors arrive by tour bus.

Seventy-four percent of Bryce Canyon recreational visitors arrive during the period of May to September. Ninety percent arrive during the April - through - October period. Shoulder seasons of April and October are busy and facilities are also being overtaxed.

Little variation in traffic is seen from weekdays to weekends or week to week during the peak season, however, holidays are busier. During shoulder seasons and during the off-season, weekends and holidays are busier than weekdays.

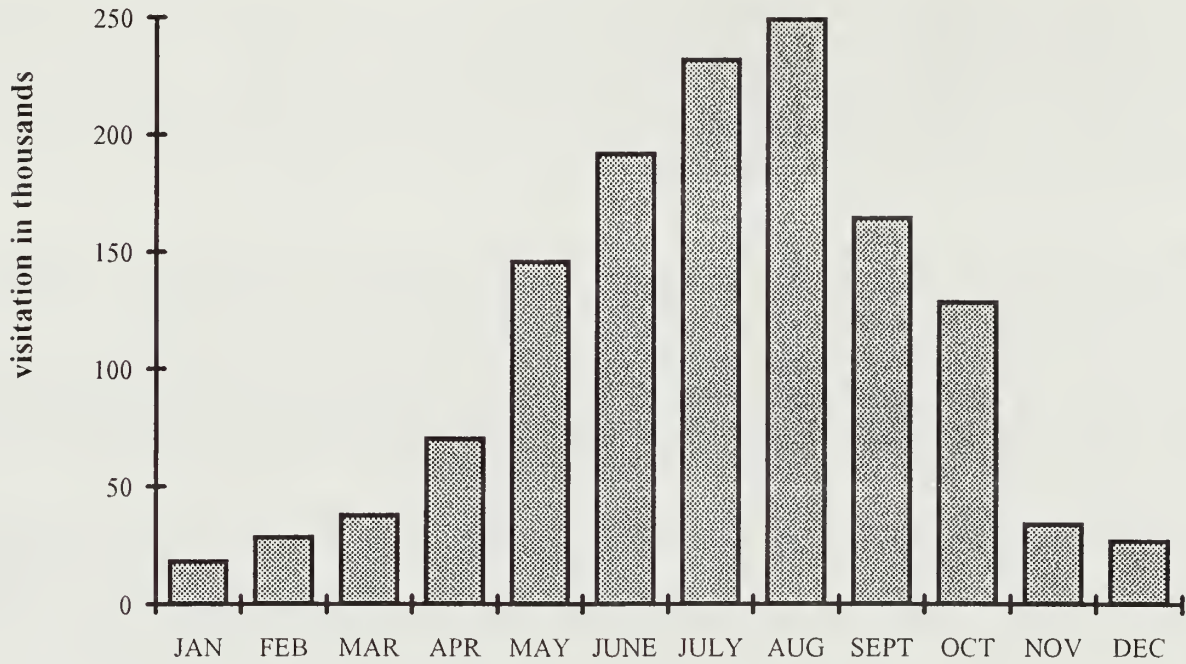
During the slower winter months of November through March, the chief activity continues to be sight-seeing from a motor vehicle. However, an increasing number of visitors enjoy cross-country skiing and snowshoeing. Weather influences visitation patterns and levels during this period, with storms driving visitors away and sunshine attracting them.

During the summer of 1988, a visitor study was conducted that produced a wealth of information regarding park visitors and what they do in the park. Thirty-two percent were foreign, mostly from Germany. U.S. visitors were mostly from California (22 percent) and Utah (13 percent). Seventy-five percent were first time visitors to the park. Young adults made up 14 percent of the sample and senior citizens, 12 percent. Forty-one percent of visitors sampled traveled in groups of two persons and 21 percent in groups of four. This study contains information on visitor preferences for activities, use of time, expenditures, and so on. Additional data and correlations are available in this document and from the Cooperative Park Studies Unit, National Park Service, University of Idaho.

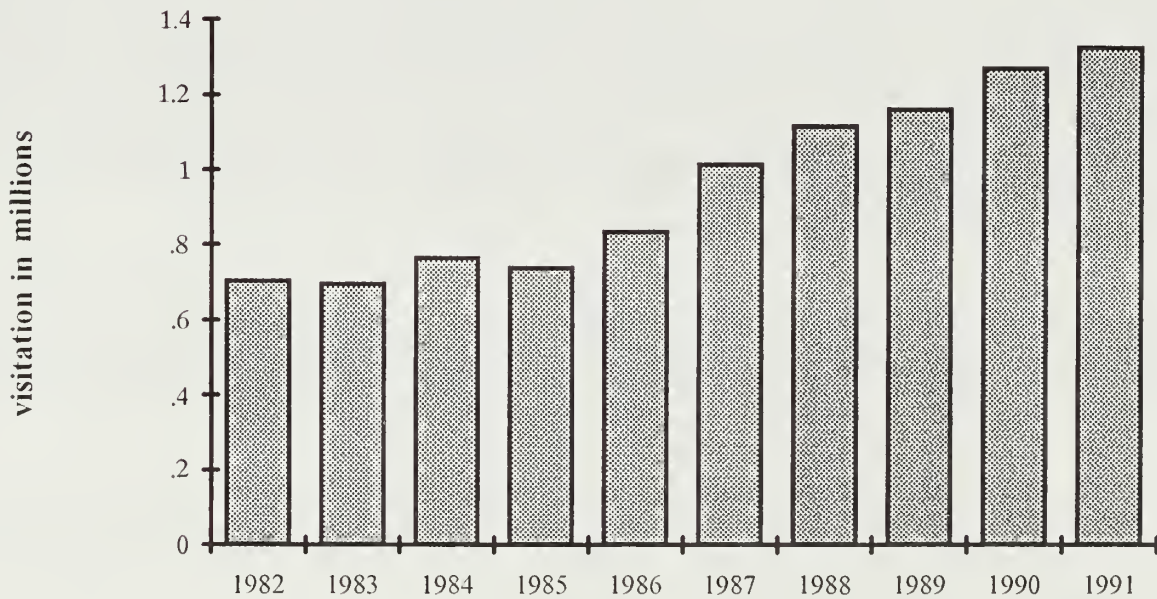
Visitors to Bryce Canyon enter the park through one entrance station (operated year round) and are concentrated along about 20 miles of roadway. Parking lots, a visitor center, two campgrounds, a lodge, a store, and other facilities are used at and above capacity during the 7-month major visitor-use period.

Backcountry use is very minor as compared to auto touring. In 1991 measured backcountry use (counting is done only by voluntary registration of overnight use) was 0.2 percent of total visits. However, use is high enough for impact on vegetation at backcountry campsites to be noticeable.

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK



1991 Monthly Visitation



Annual Visitation
Bryce Canyon National Park

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Non-historic Roads and Trails

There are 35 miles of paved roads and 3 miles of unpaved roadway (not open to the public). A 3.98-mile section of State Highway 12 crosses the northern portion of the park (maintained by the Utah Department of Transportation).

There are twelve parking areas at major viewpoints, and 65 miles of trails, most of which are in the backcountry.

Non-historic Buildings and Facilities

There are over 80 buildings and structures containing approximately 150,000 square feet. These buildings fall into three broad categories - visitor service facilities, park operation support facilities, and buildings leased by concessioners. All buildings in the park have been inventoried, photographed, and documented for park review and possible inclusion on the List of Classified Structures.

Two developed campgrounds with amphitheaters contain 210 sites. Two campsites have been developed for access by persons with disabilities.

Utilities

The park's primary culinary water is obtained from shallow wells just east of the park. Prolonged drought can strain the capacity of this system to meet park needs. Pumping capacity is 190 gallons per minute (gpm). Peak use is 2,591,010 gallons per month. Storage capacity is 1.3 million gallons. In past years, water supply has been a problem, but the current system appears adequate to meet present needs, short of a prolonged drought.

A small water system provides water for rest rooms in the Rainbow Point area. A gasoline powered pump at Yovimpa Pass pumps water to the area. Pumping capacity is 6 gpm. Peak use is 27,128 gallons per month. Storage capacity is 12,500 gallons. The system is deactivated during the winter.

Another small system provides drinking water on the Peekaboo Loop Trail. This system is used primarily by Bryce-Zion Trail Rides, and is maintained by them. Recently it was determined that the system does not meet Public Health Service standards.

The headquarters area of the park is served by an evaporative/leaching pond sewage disposal system. Portions of the system are on USDA Forest Service land and are operated

STATEMENT FOR MANAGEMENT - BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK

cooperatively with them. With various improvements, the system will be adequate for the near future.

At Rainbow Point, a septic tank system that appears to be adequate is in operation.

There is a system to collect spring water from the Shaker-Trough Spring area. The pipes are known to have numerous leaks and are not frost-proof. This system has been abandoned.

A deep well was drilled in the East Creek area, but the water does not meet health standards for drinking water.

Electricity is supplied by Garkane Power Association. Telephone service is supplied by U.S. West. The park radio system is being taxed because of a lack of funds to purchase more radios. The system will be maintained by the park beginning in FY93.

Historic Structures

The park has 51 structures that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These structures are being appropriately managed under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Executive Order 11593, and the National Park Service Historic Preservation Policy.

Major historic structures include the Bryce Canyon Lodge and associated Western Cabins, both designated historic landmarks. The Lodge and associated buildings were built by the Union Pacific Railroad during the 1920s and 1930s.

A number of National Park Service residences are included as historic structures.

Major Equipment

Passenger vehicles and light trucks are leased through the General Services Administration.

NPS-owned equipment includes a fire truck, a dump truck/snowplow, a loader/snow-blower, a backhoe, a tractor/loader, road brooms/sweepers, a motor grader, a road roller, two sedans, one pickup, and many pieces of smaller equipment.

The primary park maintenance area has storage facilities, shops and maintenance offices. Another maintenance area contains a storage building, a road material mixing circle, outdoor storage, TWRS maintenance facility, and the horse concession barns and corrals.

STATUS OF PLANNING

| Plan/Study | Preparer | Approved | Adequacy | Repository |
|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------|----------------------|------------|
| GMP | RMR/Park | 8/87 | Adequate | RMR |
| Backcountry Use Pln | Park | | Draft | Park |
| Fire Management Plan | Park | 9/84 | New Draft on review | Park |
| Resource Mgmt Plan | Park | | Under way | Park |
| Admin. History | Private | 9/85 | Adequate | Park |
| Wilderness Recommendation | Park | 1/74 | Needs updating | RMR |
| IP | Park, HFC | 1987 | Adequate | Park |
| Wayside Exhibit Plan | HFC | 1988 | Adequate | Park |
| Historic Structures Rpt | RMR | 1/76 | Adequate | RMR |
| Safety Plan | Park | Annually | Adequate | Park |
| Hazard Tree Plan | Park | 1/89 | Adequate | Park |
| Roads Eval/EA | DSC | 5/89 | Adequate | DSC |
| LPP | Park | Annually | Inadequate | Park |
| Structural Fire Protection Plan | Park | Updated annually | Adequate | Park |
| Design Criteria Guidelines | DSC/Park | Pending | Est. Comp. Aug. 1992 | |
| HQ Rehab/Expansion Design | RMR/Park | Pending | | |

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Natural Zone

Bryce Canyon National Park is managed primarily as a natural zone.

Wilderness Subzone. The majority (22,325 acres - 62 percent) of the park is further classified and managed as a wilderness subzone to reflect the park's wilderness recommendation. These lands are primarily below the rim of the canyon. The Bryce Amphitheater and several other parcels of land below the rim are excluded from the wilderness subzone.

Natural Environment Subzone. This zone (13,325 acres - 37 percent) consists of undeveloped lands not included in the wilderness subzone. Most of these lands are above the escarpment rim, but, a significant portion lies above the rim along Utah Highway 12, in the northern portion of the park. Management of these lands is based on preservation; that is, these lands are protected against development, but lack true wilderness characteristics.

Development Zone

This zone (252 acres - 0.7 percent) is concentrated near the entrance to the park and includes the major structural improvements. The parking area with structures on the south end of the park near Yovimpa and Rainbow Points is also identified as a development zone. This zone is managed to prevent excessive degradation and to foster use of the resource.

Special Use Zone

Private Development Subzone. This area consists of 2.5 acres of private lands within the park boundary. These lands are presently undeveloped.

Historic Zone

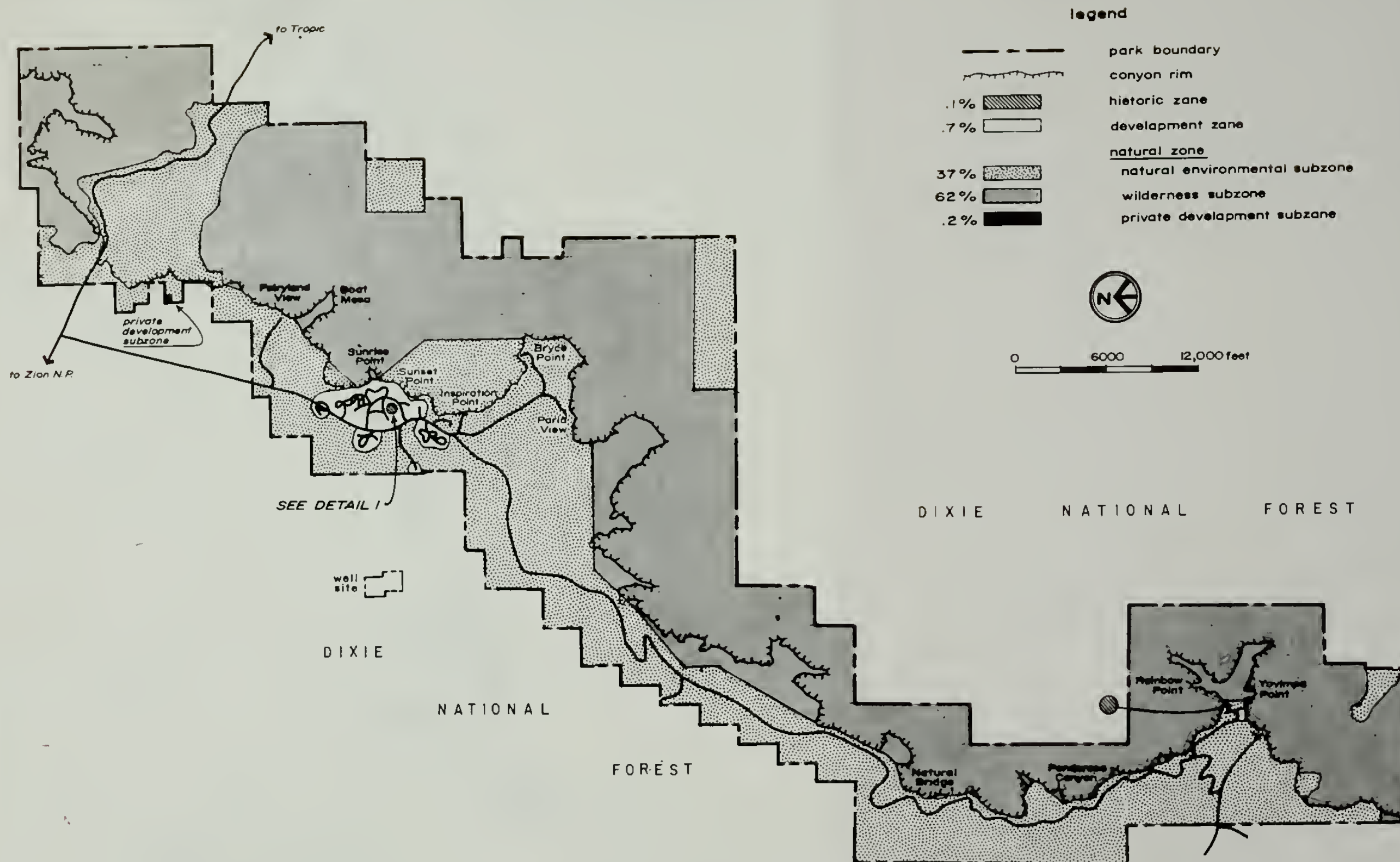
At the present time this zone (36 acres - 0.1 percent) includes 51 structures that have been determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Most of these structures are divided into two historic districts: the Lodge District and the Old Residence District. Other eligible structures include the Old Administrative Building (Sunrise Nature Center), and Rainbow Point comfort station and overlook. A cultural resource survey was completed in 1976 and all properties of cultural significance were entered on the list of classified structures. Only a small portion of the park has been surveyed for archeological remains.



Existing Manag

Bryce Cany

U.S. Dept. of the Int



Existing Management Zoning Map

Bryce Canyon National Park

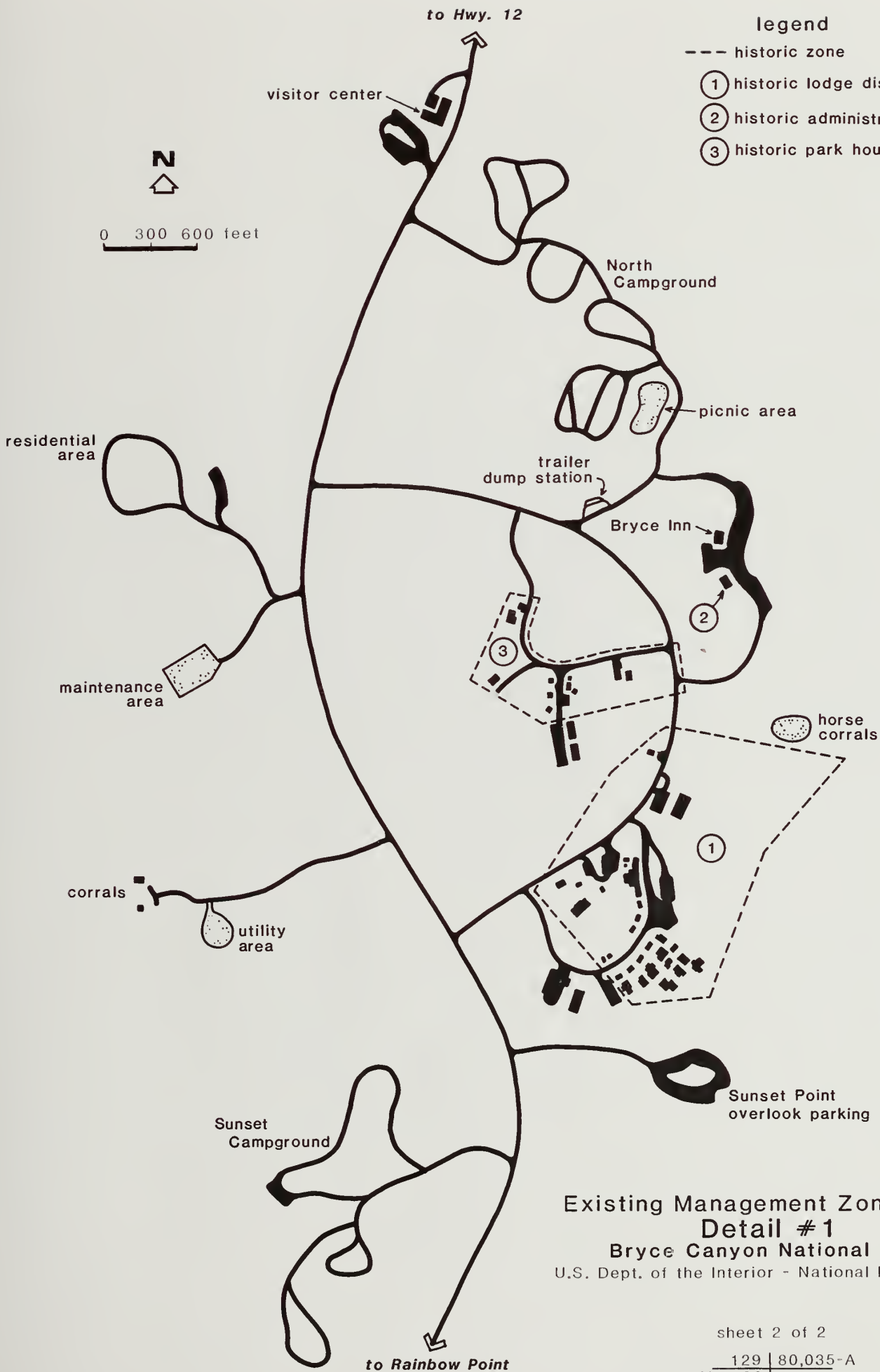
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

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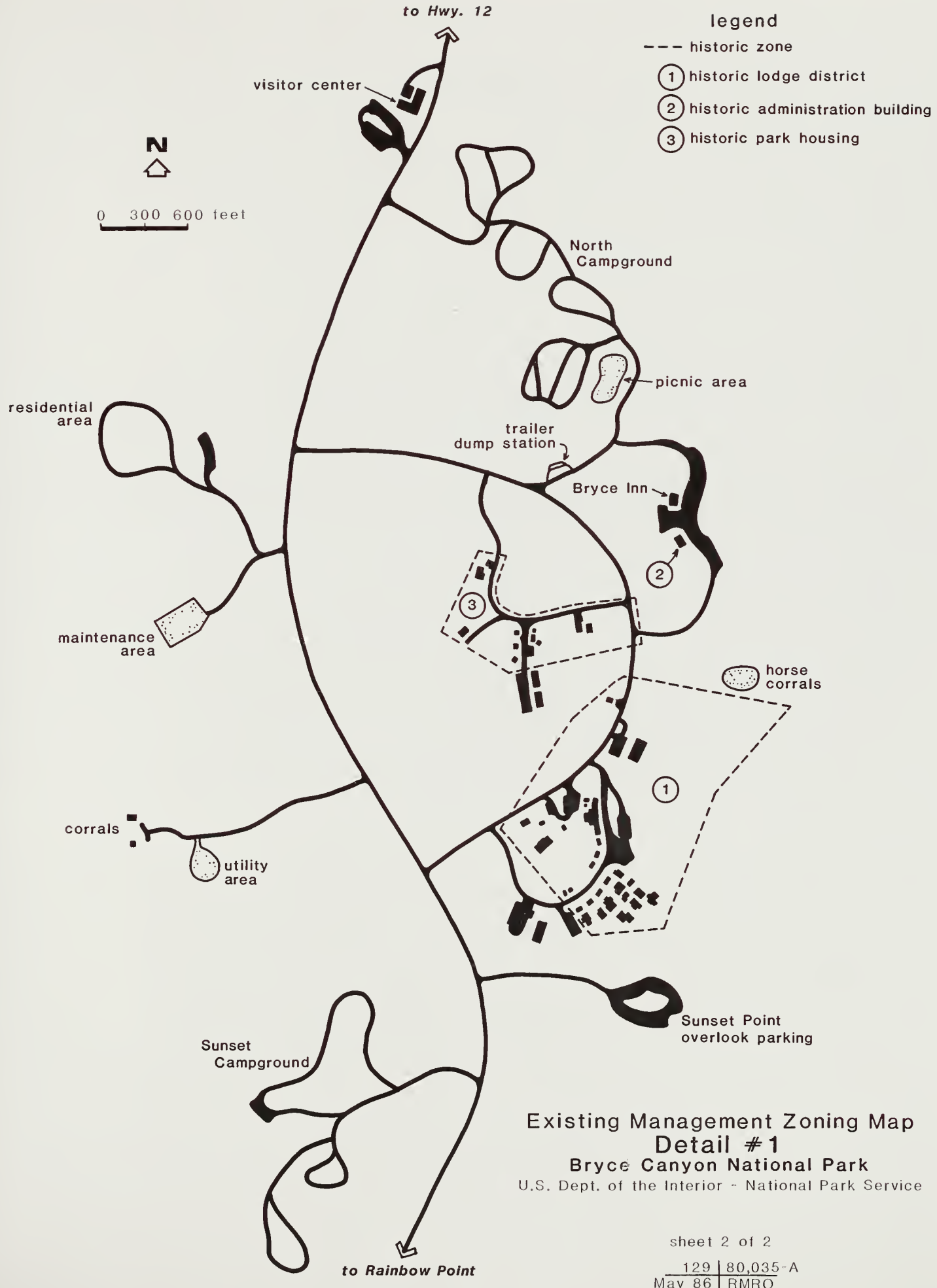
128 80,035
Nov. '83 RMRO



- legend
- historic zone
 - ① historic lodge district
 - ② historic administration building
 - ③ historic park housing



Existing Management Zoning Map
Detail #1
Bryce Canyon National Park
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service



Existing Management Zoning Map
Detail #1
Bryce Canyon National Park
U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

APPENDIX

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT—UTAH¹
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1664—June 8, 1923—43 Stat. 1914]

WHEREAS, certain lands within the Powell National Forest, in the State of Utah, known as Bryce Canyon, are of unusual scenic beauty, scientific interest and importance, and it appears that the public interests will be promoted by reserving these areas with as much land as may be necessary for the proper protection thereof as a national monument;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress approved June eight, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities", do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid adverse claims, and set apart as a National Monument to be known as Bryce Canyon National Monument, all of the tracts of land in the State of Utah which are shown on the diagram forming a part hereof.

The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for National Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Powell National Forest, and the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn, but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, deface, remove or destroy any feature of this National Monument or to locate or settle on any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

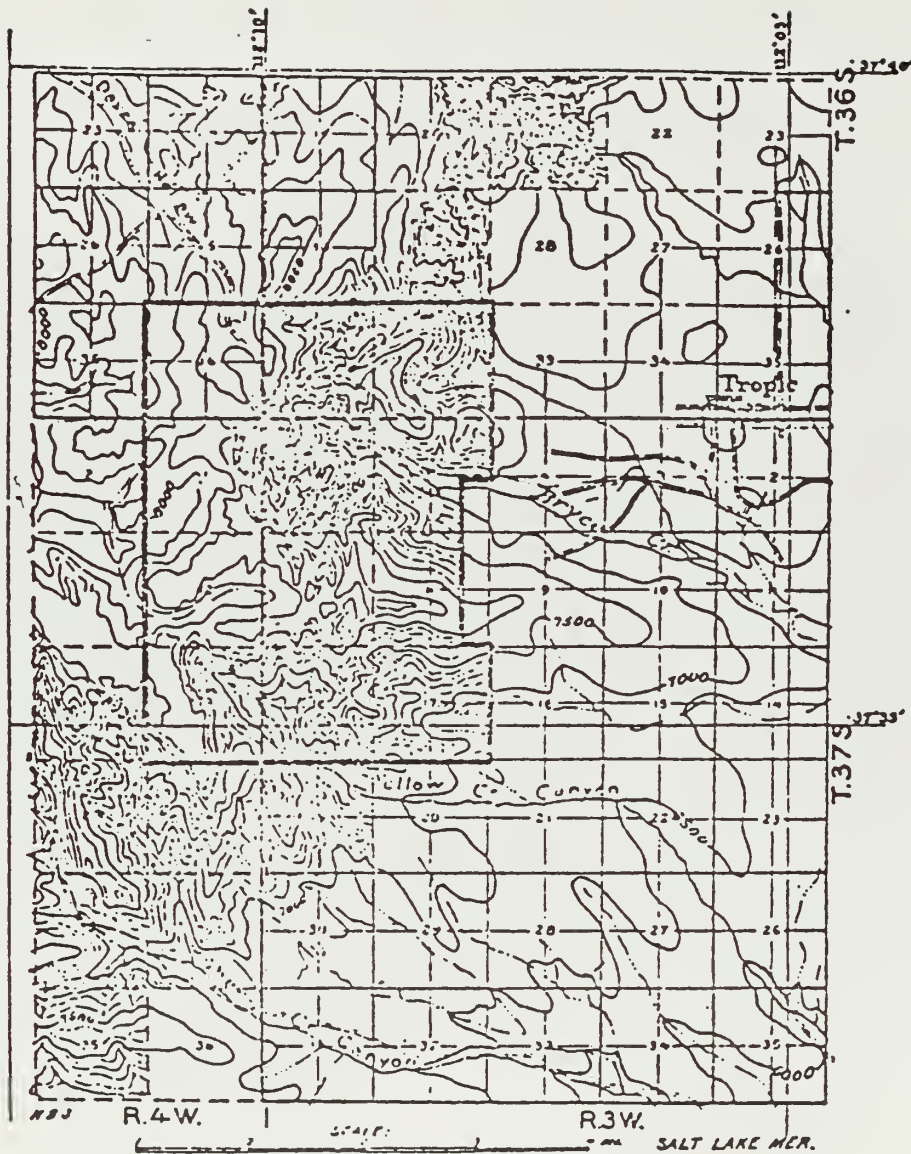
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and of [SEAL] the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President:

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 FOREST SERVICE
BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
 WITHIN
 POWELL NATIONAL FOREST
 UTAH
 APPROX. AREA - 7,440 ACRES
 ——— National Monument Boundary

DIAGRAM FORMING A PART OF PROCLAMATION DATED JUNE 8, 1923

An Act To establish the Utah National Park in the State of Utah,
approved June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 593)

Utah National
Park.

Lands set apart
as.

(Amended by 48
Stat. 147, and
48 Stat. 802.
See pp. 261 and
261.)

Description.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or disposal under the laws of the United States and dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, under the name of the "Utah National Park," the tract of land in the State of Utah particularly described by and included within metes and bounds, as follows, to wit:

Unsurveyed sections 31 and 32, township 36 south, range 3 west; surveyed section 36, township 36 south, range 4 west; north half, southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of partially surveyed section 5; unsurveyed sections 6 and 7, west half, west half of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter of partially surveyed section 8, partially surveyed section 17 and unsurveyed section 18, township 37 south, range 3 west; and unsurveyed sections 1, 12, and 13, township 37 south, range 4, all west of the Salt Lake meridian, in the State of Utah: *Provided*, That all the land within the exterior boundaries of the aforesaid tract shall first become the property of the United States.

Previous.
Title to be
secured.

Administration,
etc., under Na-
tional Park
Service.
Vol. 30, p. 638.
See p. 9.

No valid claim,
etc., affected.

SEC. 2. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Utah National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes."

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right of way, or any other purpose whatsoever, or shall affect the rights of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land:

Previous.

Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to exchange, in his discretion, alienated lands in this and Zion National Park for unappropriated and unreserved public lands of equal value and approximately equal area in the State of Utah outside of said parks. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 346.)

Exchange of
alienated lands
in, and Zion
Park, for other
lands.

An Act To change the name of the Utah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes, page 593). to the "Bryce Canyon National Park," and for other purposes, approved February 25, 1928 (45 Stat. 147)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the area within the State of Utah described in the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes, page 593), providing for the establishment of the Utah National Park, shall be, when established as a national park, known as the Bryce Canyon National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402a.)

Bryce Canyon
National Park,
Utah.

SEC. 2. That the east half east half section 25, township 36 south, range 4 west; the east half southwest quarter section 20, and all of sections 21, 29, and 30, township 36 south, range 3 west; all of sections 24 and 25, township 37 south, range 4 west; and all of sections 19 and 30, township 37 south, range 3 west, Salt Lake meridian, be, and the same are hereby, excluded from the Powell National Forest and made a part of the Bryce Canyon National Park, subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402b.)

Utah National
Park to be known
as.

Vol. 43, p. 593,
amended. See
p. 260.

Areas excluded
from Powell Na-
tional Forest and
added to Bryce
Canyon Park.

SEC. 3. That unsurveyed sections 28 and 33, township 36 south, range 3 west, and section 20, township 37 south, range 3 west, Salt Lake meridian, public lands of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Bryce Canyon National Park subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402c.)

Other lands
added to park.

An Act To correct the descriptions of land comprising the Bryce Canyon National Park as contained in the Act approved June 7, 1924, entitled "An Act to establish the Utah National Park in the State of Utah," and the Act approved February 25, 1928, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Utah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes, page 593), to the 'Bryce Canyon National Park,' and for other purposes," approved May 12, 1928 (45 Stat. 502)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land described in section 1 of the Act approved June 7, 1924, entitled "An Act to establish the Utah National Park in the State of Utah," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

Bryce Canyon
National Park,
Utah.
Vol. 43, p. 593,
amended. See
p. 260.

"Unsurveyed sections 31 and 32, township 36 south, range 3 west; surveyed section 36, township 36 south, range 4 west; north half, southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of partially surveyed section 5; unsurveyed sections 6 and 7, west half, west half of the northeast quarter, and west half of the southeast quarter of partially surveyed section 8, partially surveyed section 17, and unsurveyed section 18, township 37 south, range 3 west; and unsurveyed sections 1, 12, and 13, township 37 south, range 4, all west of the Salt Lake meridian in the State of Utah." (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 401.)

SEC. 2. That the tract of land described in section 2 of the Act approved February 25, 1928, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Utah National Park, the establishment of which is provided for by the Act of Congress approved June 7, 1924 (Forty-third Statutes, page 593), to the 'Bryce Canyon National Park,' and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"The east half east half section 25, township 36 south, range 4 west; the east half and southwest quarter section 20, and all of sections 21, 29, and 30, township 36 south, range 3 west; all of sections 24 and 25, township 37 south, range 4 west; and all of sections 19 and 30, township 37 south, range 3 west, Salt Lake meridian." (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402b.)

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New area
described.

Description
modified of lands
from Powell Na-
tional Forest.

Corrected de-
scription.

An Act To provide for the addition of certain lands to the Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and for other purposes, approved June 13, 1930 (46 Stat. 582)

Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah. President authorized to add certain lands to, by proclamation.

Description.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of preserving in their natural state the outstanding scenic features to the south and west of Bryce Canyon National Park, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the joint recommendation of the Secretaries of Interior and of Agriculture, to add to the Bryce Canyon National Park, in the State of Utah, by Executive proclamation, any or all of unsurveyed townships 37 and 38 south, range 4 west, Salt Lake meridian, not now included in said park, and all the lands added to said park pursuant hereto shall be, and are hereby, made subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to and in force in the Bryce Canyon National Park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402d.)

Water Power Act not applicable. Vol. 41, p. 1063.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, known as the Federal Water Power Act, shall not apply to lands now included in the Bryce Canyon National Park nor to any lands added to said park under the authority of this Act. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402e.)

An Act To adjust the boundaries and for the addition of certain lands to the Bryce Canyon National Park, Utah, and for other purposes, approved February 17, 1931 (46 Stat. 1186)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of preserving in their natural state the outstanding scenic features thereon and for the purpose of rounding out the boundary of the Bryce Canyon National Park, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, upon the joint recommendation of the Secretaries of Interior and of Agriculture, to add to said park by Executive proclamation any or all of the following-described lands in the State of Utah, which shall thereupon become and be a part of said park subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit: South half southwest quarter section 2, south half south half section 3, southeast quarter southeast quarter section 4, east half section 8, sections 9, 10, west half section 11, west half section 14, sections 15, 16, east half northeast quarter northwest quarter, east half northwest quarter northwest quarter, north half southeast quarter northwest quarter, south half northeast quarter southwest quarter, north half south half southeast quarter northwest quarter and north half southeast quarter southwest quarter section 17, south half south half section 19, south half northwest quarter section 20, west half west half east half and northeast quarter northeast quarter section 22, north half northwest quarter section 23, west half section 27, and north half northwest quarter section 34, township 36 south, range 3 west; lots 3 and 4, south half northwest quarter section 4, northeast quarter northeast quarter and southeast quarter southeast quarter section 8, township 37 south, range 3 west; west half east half and southwest quarter section 25, unsurveyed township 36 south, range 4 west; lots 3 and 4, south half west half section 3, lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 and south half section 4, and lots 1 and 2 and south half east half section 5, township 39 south, range 4 west, Salt Lake meridian: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall affect any valid existing claims upon the lands herein authorized to be added to the park or the rights of stockmen to continue to drive stock over the lands now under an existing stock driveway withdrawal. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402f.)

SEC. 2. That the following-described lands are hereby eliminated from the Bryce Canyon National Park and shall hereafter be included in and become a part of the Powell National Forest, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto, to wit: Section 30, township 37 south, range 3 west; section 25, unsurveyed township 37 south, range 4 west, Salt Lake meridian. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 402g.)

Bryce Canyon
National Park,
Utah
Boundaries modified.

Lands added.

Provided.
Existing claims,
etc., not
affected.

Portions eliminated.
To become
part of Powell
National Forest.

3. Bryce Canyon National Park

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Correction of land description..... | Act of March 7, 1942 | Page 31 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------------|

An Act To correct the description of land added to the Bryce Canyon National Park pursuant to the Act of February 17, 1931, approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 141)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the tract of land located in sections 17, 19, 20, and 22, township 36 south, range 3 west, Salt Lake meridian, described in section 1 of the Act approved February 17, 1931 (46 Stat. 1166), and also described in the Proclamation of the President dated May 4, 1931 (47 Stat. 2455), issued pursuant thereto, be, and the same is hereby corrected to read as follows: "east half, northeast quarter northwest quarter, east half northwest quarter northwest quarter, north half southeast quarter northwest quarter, south half northeast quarter southwest quarter, north half south half southeast quarter northwest quarter and north half southeast quarter southwest quarter section 17, south half south half section 19, south half northwest quarter section 20, west half, west half east half and northeast quarter northeast quarter section 22". (16 U.S.C. sec. 402f.)

Bryce Canyon
National Park,
Utah.

Description of
tract of land.

16 U.S.C.
sec. 402f.

